The Calumet News

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TELEPHONES:

By Mail or Carrier. Complaints of irregularity in deliv-

investigation. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

Huerta imagines himself a Napabeen. His Waterley is near at hand, and let it our If Miceta can fight an good are be can little there's swing to be sente

The pared post is showly to up up against its first Christmas. This means: was revenue course one time for the feature

There are many advictages of tolug a White Home bride, among them the tack that you get in on a lear of typeseuts which you would not WitherWitter aget-

then are one has been able to disc set awares to continue their busines

It is estimated first one thousan damage will be sufficient tecourty th servent. Quite dull'errors from the old professional days: when cearly bear placer see that much of more

Governor Major of Missouri aus-

will reductions to the matter of their

paid on the setters partners. The make this statement

A CUSTOMS COMEDY.

Place medic don't always formula th appearer that is good morey women have penson to teel bluer than they did when they parted with their plumage at the share

An initing of the comely of aidlinery cause out have a few days ago. ers are not in he hadged by appearonces in every case. She, it seems, was one of the few who knew that nimsy excuse. They are cowardly there are renthers and feathers. Was slanders. practicity. Not at all. A lot of algrettes extinuted, when they were ruthlessly term from Parislan hats, to be worth \$4,000, has been analyzed at came the immediate inspiration for this the New York custom house and found particular accusation, is well known in

to be nothing more than elever horse- Michigan. When he spoke in Seattle nine-tenths of these particular adorn-

to the tropical forests, as well as to slightest evidence that his charges are fairly rivaled batter. Synthetic hand, investigators have exonerated plumes have taken their place along. The soldiers and at least one of these side synthetic Jewels. Women can was a trades unionist now preen themselves to their heart's ery will receive prempt and thorough modest of the foreign artists to keep help ingenuity under cover-to leave t to the administrators of our new tariff law to find the cut in the bag

BRAVING THE ELEMENTS.

The terrible take discotters of a week ige have started a heated controversy wer the efficiency of the weather de-The Wilson wedding cake will cast partment which has resulted on the United States and on their general ing a face value of \$185,504,336,28. \$210. Almost enough to Fus a few one hand in the charge that no ade- reputation for good conduct. more smem warnings were display of and on the other in the contention beyond it. The real responsibility for \$ the tooses has with the vesselmen, acording to the weather bureau author-

is to the storm warnings the instice lourier Herald. Every year there are It President Wilson cannot hope for buil lake disesters which might be cover see a result of the torn (1911) are to the very last mement. This is bill, it is liftle wouldn't that he is the damprous season of the year

battlesian on the other hand, the of wherhed and the loss of life is and he Moscourt is requiparatively heavy. The pendity the vessel owner The high cost of lights so be perhaps tittle secusion for disthe manufacturers forces with the loss of life. The sailrecycles at thems of men's west pag profits for them in the late anemper of all two will (resplits, but their racks and their ours continuenc will story a losses are infinitely greater

COWARDLY SLANDER

Detroit Gree Press: Even the city existent fact that the delecates to the American Federation durather words, as his as they of Ladior convention were sirged on to their struck to the inflammatory adprints to have the latter parend about the Calamet coppethroughout to particular should arous the resentment of every good citizen

"Twenty-tive bondred nulltin have been sent into the strike disthat and these soldiers have driven their horses over men, women and will dron, leading them with gons, birgometic and awards, and outrag-

The paragraph, as a whole, constithe impatrocione lie. This language not seem plain but there is no other the Parish open air Solder is going was of properly setting forth the fact, examinat with a view to undermining it's to break down the state militia is every only possible, but it is repre-

> a the clurus that members of the start forces have misused women and girl than grossly and deliberately distorted interpretations of unavoidable events which occurred while the militia was engaged in the necessary work of quelling luwlessness and riots and proecting peaceful residents.

> But the formal charge that soldiers of this commonwealth have been guilty ence that this conduct was common and open, tack the least shadow of

> John H. Walker, whose address be fore the federation unquestionably be-

mir products worth at the most a he did no more than repeat a lie h tow hundred dollars. The customs first attered while agitating in the copmen have come to the conclusion that per region. When called upon there to submit proofs of what he said, he rements of the feminine world are only fused to talk and left the district rath imitations. The loke is on them; al- or than face the trouble he had stirred so, and more heavily, on the women up for himself, Later his slanders were who paid fancy prices for these fancy repeated in circular form, but again he declined to give any authority for what The inberatories of Paris are equal he said. He never has offered the

Unfortunately, there seems to be no way of reaching those who are slantorsing the Andubon society. It is dering the militiamen of Michigan, Inbetter thus, surely. But wasn't it making the accusations no names are mentioned and there is a seemingly defeats efforts toward finding tangible around for suit in the courts. The solas the best lody of militia in the during the discal year 1813, represent-

***** FINDING BILLIARD HALLS IN THE

stsk, the "metropolis" of Central Asia tie Siberia, on the River Lena, is the ena Delta on the Arctic shore, says meal World magazine. East and west f this delta, one thousand five hunired miles each way, and among the slands scattered of miles to the north of the delta, there lies embedded in the ice and snow, and also in the frozen sands on the shores beneath, Ivor: hat was old ages and ages ago!

Mummoth wandered through this erritory when Palestine was a jungle, when the Pleistocene age was but salf-way advanced, long before the moth wore tusks from ten to fifteer teet in length, weighing from one hancontinue to send their ships our to dred and fifty to two hundred pounds each, and-here's the secret of an anoual thousand-mile expedition north-It was good business perhaps but worth from five to ten dollars to the it is leastly. Occasionally a great natives. To them fifty dollars is a that thurteen handrest union of good storm comes up, whiles are tossed at wonderful sum to earn in a single

A metive of the Yakut tribe need trips to the Lena Delta to acquire courneys after the fossil ivery.

ombated; there is danger of freezing of a government plate as it would be for the consumer. to death, of storying to death and of for the reader to reproduce an absoperishing in great crevasses.

old on Nov. 21.

Uncle Sam Makes 700 Miles of Postage Stamps Every Day

Joseph E. Ralph, In New York Times, Tells Amazing Facts About the Work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

By Joseph E. Ralph in the New York Times.

In our great factors each day 40,-00,000 postage stamps are manufactured, counted, and put up in packages ready for shipment to the 60,000 approximately eight acres of land if laid out hat or make a chain of stamps

702 miles long when had end to end. I do not believe one could go far abculated vagueness about them which wrotes in asserting that the prosperity of a country and the standard of the intelligence of its citizens may be

per stone of the bureau and the bulwark of our securities. In this division all forms of government security produces are employed here

Steel engraving is the perfection of rom pointing and sculpturing, inasmuch as the engraver who carves his cork on steel plates must deliberately study the effect of each infinitesimal ine. Free hand, with a diamondeinted took known as a graver, aided a powerful magnifying glass, hearves away, conscious that one false ut or slip of his tool or miscalculaion of depth or width of line will lestroy the artistic merit of his creaion, and weeks or months of labor will have been in vain.

In no other form of printing can the in black and white be obtained as in proofs steel engraving. The introduction of cheap mechanical process work has supersaded the beautiful creations of graving of securities as applied in the

beaureau of engraving and printing. The work in this division is classimake no more than three successful ticular branch of the art. For instance, the remainder of his life. One trip ers. Each is confined to his own spe- over 1,500,000 twenty-page seven-cilmay be made each year. Yet there cially, and thus becomes unusually exare handreds of natives who have pert, the result being that not only

lute fac simile of his or her own sig-

reau none of its employes has eve engaged in counterfeiting.

When it is determined to issue new stamp the matter is discussed by the officials having charge of the sev ctal branches of the service involved and the conclusions reached are empostoffices throughout the United bodied in a model made by a trained viticisms of the officers who discussed the matter in the first place. The model is then modified in accordance with their criticisms, and is finally approved by the postmaster general.

The approved design is placed in th mands of the engravers, who cut I upon a small piece of annealed steel gauged by the consumption of its pos- After the approval of a proof of this diers are therefore obliged to suffer in lage stamps. As an illustration of this entraying, it is heated red-hot in cypatience this contemptible attack as statement, an slea of the business anide of potassium and hardened by they sometimes are obliged to remain growth of the United States may be suddenly dipping it into oil and water steady before the fifthy abuse of mobs. gleaned from the fact that the bureau This single cograved subject is duengraving and printing delivered plicated 400 times upon the large plater They must rely solely on their record 10,937,826,987 perfect postage stamps that the shomes are printed from by means of the transfer process This is a method of reproducing en

The engraving division is the cor- graving devised many years ago by Jacob Perkins, an inventive American who may be considered the father of the present method of duplicating have their origin, and the most artistic banknotes and stamp plates. It con-ARCTIC CIRCLE. & and skilled engravers that the world sists of making a reversed duplicate a mold of the original engraving by rolling a soft annealed steel roll apor art as applied to securities; it differs it in the transfer press Being ac prately guided and held by the mech inism of this press, continued rolling inder high pressure forces the soft teel of the roll into the engraved line of the original design, and forms at sact counterpart, in relief, of it. This roll, being hardened, is used to dupliate the engraving, by the same proess, upon a soft steel plate, which it get as good results as we do. ore wearing out, reserving the orignal engraving, or die as it is called, or making additional rolls. The origcantiful, soft and yet strong effects except to make what is known as die

No Two Sheets Alike.

The paper required for the manufacture of the postage stamps for the now we find the art limited to the en- liscal year just ended amounted to 159,000 pounds, and to make this paoulp. These trees were cut on the mountains of western North Carolina. ied and divided so that the engravers and covered an area of sixty acres. secome specially skilled in some par- Had the trees been converted into umber, over fifty well appointed bunthey are classified as portrait, script, gallows could have been built, and the sufficient wealth for his needs during square letter and ornamental engrav- paper itself would make an edition of

About 500 men are engaged in the from ten to twenty of these trips be- better work is secured, but a greater pulp mill in which the pulp is made in fore they reaped as much profit as amount is turned out in a given time. North Carolina, and the same number would come from three successful and what is of greater importance, in- are employed in the paper mills at creased security is obtained. The in- Hamilton, Ohio, in which the finished sheets alike until their adjustment is rainy day. This enabled a standard The reasons for this are few, but dividual excellencies and characterist paper is produced. Six hundred men perilous freighting journey in the upon every stamp issued. Therefore bureau in the manufacture of stamps. world. Many of the disasters that ov- it would be as difficult for one en- so you will see that a small sized army receme Arctic explorers have to be graver to make a perfect reproduction is daily engaged in getting them ready

Collectors delight in and require nature, and, strange as it may seem, margins of blank paper-to be per-Mrs. Hetty Green, who is generally no one has yet accomplished this feat, feetly centered-and wonder why all reputed to be the richest woman in. To the credit of the engravers and of our stamps are not perfect. If they the world, will be seventy-eight years employes of this division, it should be could follow the sprace log from the stated that in the history of the ba-l'time it is cut from the mountainside



Daddy's Bedtime

How Lottie Spoiled Her

ROUD? Of course Evelyn was proud. Most little girls are proud when they get a nice new dress. It was blue, and the trimmings were red. Both daildy and Jack had agreed that it was very handsome. "I must tell you is little story of a small girl named Lottie," daddy "One day her mother said to her. 'Lottie, I have a surprise for you."

'A surprise?' cried little Lottic. 'Oh, how nice! Mother, dear, what is it?' "Her mother brought out a big cardboard box. It had been sent home from one of the shops that day, and when it was left at their house Lottie had won dered what was inside.

"Slowly and carefully her mother opened the box. Lettie could hardly wait until she lifted the lid off. When the wrappings of tissue paper were drawn back a dear little frock could be seen luside. It was pale blue, with

white collar and cuffs. Tiense let me put it on and see how it looks,' Lottie pleaded

'Now, dear, don't you think you would better take it off and put it away?"

her mother asked after she had tried it ou. "Oh, mother, please let me show it to Polly. I won't be any time at all, urged Lottle.

"So Lottie ran downstairs and out through the gate that led from her gar den to Polly's garden.

Polly was not at home. Mary, the muid, who opened the door, said she had just gone around the corner to her aunt's house.

"It was only a short walk, and Lottle thought how nice it would be to show her new gown to Polly's aunt as well as to her little friend herself When she reached the house they took her into the dining room where

Polly was enjoying a treat of ice cream and cake.

The dress was praised, and then Polly's aunt said: "You must have some ice cream and cake too." Lottle sat down and be gan to eat. She was given a unpkin, but was so excited that she spilled the ice cream right on the front of the frock

"Perhaps it will come off," Lottle thought, and she brushed off the ice cream with her unpkin, but it left an ugly stain. 'Why,' exclaimed her mother as she took off the dress, 'whatever has

happened to the front of your frock?

"Well, I'm sorry. You should have come straight back when Polly was

not at home. Then this would not have happened. I'm afraid the stain will always show, but you'll have to wear the frock just as it is. Maybe some day you will learn to be more careful."

to its final appearance in the finished no attention being paid to their per-

nal engraving is never printed from tion to the dyied, printed sheet. The laid to devise methods, paper we print today will vary in The deterioration of colors is caused shrinkage from what we print tomor- is the action of both light and atmosrow. As the physical proportions of the phere. Chemical composition will give tree govern the expansion and con- a clue as to the action of atmosphere, traction of the paper made therefrom, but the action of light is more subtle. no two sheets are exactly the same and nothing short of an actual test is size. The actual difference in size of of value. Of course, it is impracticathe individual stamp is too minute to ble to have a test extending over be readily discernable, but becomes a years of time, so some method had to serious factor when the row is twenty be devised to give results in days, stamps long as we print the sheets. It has been determined from

do is to average the adjustment, and erned.

printing the stamps for the last fiscal tected by black paper. By compari-

car was 568,117 pounds. How Stamps Are Printed.

Four plates are used in order that the operations of inking, wiping, polishng, and taking the impressions may "done simultaneously. This press requires the services of a printer to polish the plates, one girl to has the heet in position, and another girl to take it off after printing.

After each 200 sheets are printed hey are counted and dried. To secure flat surface for subsequent operaions they are pressed in a hydraulic

They are next gummed by passing executh a glass roller which is bathed a solution of dextrine, twhich forms the gum,) and the sheets are then carried by grippers through a drying hamber in which the gum is dried it ess than thirty seconds. Just before aving the gumming machine the sheets are carried through a device that breaks the gum into innumerable cracks and materially prevents subse-

The printed and guanted sheet of ino stamps is now fed through a rotary perforator that perforates the stamps in one direction and cuts the sheet in half. Another perforator of the same construction perforates the stamps crosswise and makes another nt. thereby quartering the original

After a close and rigid inspection was sheets are counted and made nto packages for imal packing for hipment to the postoffices,

The gem on the back of the stamps made by scientifically reasting the highest grade of taploca starch such as is used for making pudding, and as 450,150 pounds were used last year all of the inhabitants of New York city would have been given their fill of tapioca pudding for one meal with the

The sheets of 100 stamps each, as sent to the postoffices during the fiscal year 1912, piled upon each other, woulmake a chart over six miles high, and placed end to end would make a strip over 16,000 miles long; and as there are ten rows of stamps in each sheet, a strip more than 160,000 miles long enough to girdle the earth six times, with something over.

Just a few words of a technical nature relative to the inks used in the ecame director of the bureau, colors for making the inks for printing stamps and other securities were selected by comparison with a standard or match in hue and color strength. Continued on 5th Page. 2nd Column.

product they would marvel that we manetary. The natural result was colors that were notorious for fading. At The paper, being printed wet, con- that time little was known of any tracts on drying, and the mathemati- "salematic method of testing for percally correct layout of the engraved matiency, and when I undertook to se plate bears only an approximate rela- cure standards that were permanent I

But that is not all. To smooth the baustice experiments that a color that paper for the operation of gumming will not change after exposure to is subject to 500 tons pressure in a bright sunlight in the summer for a hydraulic press, and if very dry it period of three days can be relied upstretches but very little, but if the day on to withstand days of exposure in is damp and humid it stretches per- the diffused light of an ordinary room. ceptibly. The contraction of the gum The amount of actinic light given off itself as a factor, and the atmosphere by the sun during a cloudiess day in conditions still another. Our perfor- summer was measured photographicalating machines have not human intel- b, and by the same method the ligence, and they blindly perforate the amount can be gauged on a cloudy or changed. Therefore, the best we can condition to be measured and gov-

it is only by chance that all the per- | The amount of fading in such a day, forations are exactly central. Typo- even with rather fugitive colors, is graphic printing, being done on dry (vet) slight, so the following method paper, eliminates many of these prob- was devised to determine what effect iems, and no great feat is performed leng exposure would have. A strip of in perfectly centering a dry printed paper printed with an ink made from the color was exposed to light one. The amount of ink required for two and three days, with a part pro-

son of the exposed parts with that protested by black paper, it was found The present method of printing little more each day, and others would samps is accomplished upon what is fade for the first day, and remain stable for the other two days. The turner were classed as progressive in rading, and the inference is that they would eventually fade away. The ascomption is that the others would fade slightly and then remain permanent. Further experience has corroborated this view, and today no colors are used in the bureau that show progress give fadings.

We now make fading tests with an ctificial light—the quarts mercury anus which is on the same principle a the familiar Cooper-Hewitt merury tube, except it is so high in the dtra-violet, or actinic rays, that it is cuclosed in a special protective casing to prevent those near it from being sunburned which would be the case if they were exposed to it for a few

In securing permanent colors, we had to sacrifice some of the brillianey that is characteristic of nearly all the aniline colors, although there is golidity and softness that is more artistic in our present series.

The only aliline colors we use are the reds and those colors that contain red (purples and browns and orangest. For yellow we use chrome yellow; for blue, prussian blue and tiltramarine, and for black we use bone black, which is practically carbon, All of these are minerals except prussian blue, which is partly organic and partly inorganie.

The source of some of these colors may be of interest to you. The aniline reds are made from coal tar; the prussian blue was originally made from calcined born, but it is now made from a great variety of substances and can even be made electrolitically from the nitrogen of the air; the ultramarine was originally made from lapis lazuli, but now synthetically by calcining its constituents; the chrome yellow is made artificially and is chemically chromate of lend. boneblack is made from calcined bones, as its name would indicate,

The science of color, which has advanced to a rational stage only in recent years, is too complex to be treated at length here, but there are a few phenomena that may be of interst to you. An ink is not a simple color, and it shows two distinct hues, known as printing of postage stamps. Before I be simply defined as the color transovertone and undertone. These may mitted from the surface, or reflected, and that transmitted through the ink An appreciable thickness of the lak

